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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/944,684	08/31/2001	Guy Eden	SLA 1086	2139

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EXAMINER

HA, LEYNNA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 07/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/944,684

Applicant(s)

EDEN, GUY

Examiner

LEYNNA T. HA

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/31/01 & 3/12/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-25 have been re-examined and are pending.
2. Claims 1-25 remains rejected. This is a Final rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Mazzagatte, et al. (US 6,862,583), and further in view of Kocher (US 6,188,766).**

As per claim 1:

Mazzagatte discloses in a digital scanner, a method for secure document transmission, the method comprising:

at a scanner device user interface **(col.4, lines 42-48)**, selecting a profile having an encryption field; **(col.7, line 54 – col.8, line 27; a profile is transmission protocol where Mazzagatte teaches selecting a transmission protocol (profile) such as a profile that requires encrypting the document before transmission.)**

accepting a physical medium document; **(col.4, lines 35-37)**

scanning the document; and, **(col.7, lines 28-33)**

encrypting the document in response to the encryption field of the selected profile. **(col.8, lines 45-55)**

Mazzagatte teaches a printer that is capable of operating as both a printer and a facsimile device. It obvious a facsimile device includes a digital scanner and a printer where the faxing process involves the scanner accepting a physical medium document for scanning prior to transmission to a recipient and can also serve as a recipient for receiving the scanned physical document from the sender and capable of printing out to a physical document. However, Mazzagatte did not explain in details the functions and capabilities of a fax.

Kocher teaches an apparatus and method for confirming, timestamping, and archiving documents using telecopiers or facsimile machines **(col.4, lines 35-38)**. Kocher further discloses that a standard fax machine consists of a scanner, printer, and modem, and which is capable of scanning documents and transmitting the scanned documents **(col.4, lines 49-55)**.

Therefore it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art for a facsimile as taught by Mazzagatte to include a scanner for accepting documents as taught by Kocher because this has the capability of scanning (an analog) physical medium document into a digital data and not just limiting the faxing process to digital documents.

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As per claim 2: See Mazzagatte on col.8, lines 21-60; discusses selecting a profile includes selecting a profile having an address field; and, the method further comprising: sending the encrypted document in response to the address field of the selected profile.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mazzagatte, et al. (US 6,562,583) and further in view of Kocher (US 6,188,766) and Weschler, Jr. (US 6,651,047).

As per claim 3: As rejected in claim 2, and further Mazzagatte discusses profiles having an address field and an encryption field. A profile is the transmission protocol where Mazzagatte teaches selecting a transmission protocol (profile) such as a profile that requires encrypting the document before transmission and according to the address field

(col.7, line 54 – col.8, line 27). However, Mazzagatte did not discuss storing the profiles in a directory and wherein selecting a profile includes selecting a profile from the directory.

Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories **(col.4, lines 22-36)**. Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located **(col.5, lines 10-14)** and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57)**.

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57)**.

As per claim 4: Mazzagatte **(col.8, lines 21-40)** discusses assigning each profile to a corresponding destination; and, wherein selecting a profile includes: selecting a destination; and, using the profile assigned to the selected destination.

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As per claim 5: Weschler (**col.8, lines 54-60**) discusses selecting a profile includes selecting a profile having an address selected from the group including email addresses and file transfer protocol (FTP) addresses.

As per claim 6: Mazzagatte (**col.9, lines 10-16**) discusses selecting a profile having an encryption field selected from the group including symmetric and asymmetric (public) keys.

As per claim 7: Mazzagatte (**col.9, lines 16-20**) discusses selecting a profile having an asymmetric key; and, wherein creating profiles includes storing public keys in the created profiles.

As per claim 8: Mazzagatte (**col.9, lines 10-12**) discusses selecting a profile having a symmetric key; and, wherein creating profiles includes storing symmetric keys in the created profiles.

As per claim 9: **As rejected in claim 3**, and further Mazzagatte (**col.9, lines 10-16**) discusses generating a plurality of passwords for the corresponding plurality of user groups but fails to disclose a directory.

Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories (**col.4, lines 22-36**). Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is

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located **(col.5, lines 10-14)** and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57)**.

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57)**.

As per claim 10: Mazzagatte **(col.8, lines 22-40)** discusses selecting a profile having a link to a certification authority storing a public key; and, wherein encrypting the document using the encryption field from the selected profile includes using the public key signed by the certification authority to encrypt the document.

As per claim 11:

Mazzagatte discusses the method of claim 7 wherein encrypting the document using the encryption field from the selected profile includes:

generating a random session key; encrypting the document with the session key using a symmetric algorithm; **(col.9, lines 10-11)**

encrypting the session key with an asymmetric algorithm using the selected profile public key; and, **(col.9, lines 16-14)**

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wherein sending the encrypted document to the address from the selected profile includes sending the encrypted session key. **(col.9, lines 27-31)**

As per claim 12:

Mazzagatte discusses the of claim 6 wherein creating profiles includes creating a profile with a plurality of addresses and a corresponding plurality of public keys; **(col.8, lines 22-40)**

wherein encrypting the document includes generating a single encrypted document using an asymmetric algorithm; and, **(col.9, lines 16-17)**

wherein sending the encrypted document includes sending the single encrypted document to each of the plurality of addresses in the profile. **(col.9, lines 27-31)**

As per claim 13

Mazzagatte discloses a digital scanner, a method for secure document transmission, the method comprising:

a scanner device **(col.4, lines 35-37)**, each profile having an address field and an encryption field; **(col.7, line 54 – col.8, line 27; a profile is transmission protocol where Mazzagatte teaches selecting a transmission protocol (profile) such as a profile that requires encrypting the document before transmission.)**

scanning a document; **(col.7, lines 28-33)**

encrypting the scanned document in response to the encryption field of the selected profile; and, **(col.8, lines 45-55)**

sending the encrypted document from the scanner device to a network connected destination, in response to the address field of the selected profile **(col.8, lines 45-60)**.

Mazzagatte teaches a printer that is capable of operating as both a printer and a facsimile device. It obvious a facsimile device includes a digital scanner and a printer where the faxing process involves the scanner accepting a physical medium document for scanning prior to transmission to a recipient and can also serve as a recipient for receiving the scanned physical document from the sender and capable of printing out to a physical document. However, Mazzagatte did not explain in details the functions and capabilities of a fax.

Kocher teaches an apparatus and method for confirming, timestamping, and archiving documents using telecopiers or facsimile machines **(col.4, lines 35-38)**. Kocher further discloses that a standard fax machine consists of a scanner, printer, and modem, and which is capable of scanning documents and transmitting the scanned documents **(col.4, lines 49-55)**.

However the Mazzagatte/Kocher combination fails to include storing profiles in a directory.

Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold

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information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories **(col.4, lines 22-36)**. Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located **(col.5, lines 10-14)** and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57)**.

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57)**.

As per claim 14

Mazzagatte discloses a digital scanner secure document transmission system, the system comprising:

a user interface for selecting profiles with an encryption field;
(col.7, line 54 – col.8, line 27; a profile is transmission protocol where Mazzagatte teaches selecting a transmission protocol (profile) such as a profile that requires encrypting the document before transmission.)

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a document scanner to accept physical medium documents, create scanned documents, and encrypt the scanned documents in response to selected profile encryption field; and **(col.4, lines 35-42 and col.7, lines 28-33)**

a network interface for transmitting the encrypted documents **(col.4, line 58)**.

Mazzagatte teaches a printer that is capable of operating as both a printer and a facsimile device. It obvious a facsimile device includes a digital scanner and a printer where the faxing process involves the scanner accepting a physical medium document for scanning prior to transmission to a recipient and can also serve as a recipient for receiving the scanned physical document from the sender and capable of printing out to a physical document. However, Mazzagatte did not explain in details the functions and capabilities of a fax.

Kocher teaches an apparatus and method for confirming, timestamping, and archiving documents using telecopiers or facsimile machines **(col.4, lines 35-38)**. Kocher further discloses that a standard fax machine consists of a scanner, printer, and modem, and which is capable of scanning documents and transmitting the scanned documents **(col.4, lines 49-55)**.

However the Mazzagatte/Kocher combination fails to include a directory for the profiles.

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Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories (**col.4, lines 22-36**). Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located (**col.5, lines 10-14**) and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler, to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

As per claim 15

As rejected in claim 14, and further Mazzagatte discloses the network interface transmits the encrypted documents in response to the address field of the selected profile (**col.4, line 58 and col.8, lines 20-29**).

As per claim 16: As rejected in claim 14, and further Mazzagatte includes a memory for storing the profiles (**col.10, lines 26-27**) but fails to include a profile directory.

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Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories (**col.4, lines 22-36**). Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located (**col.5, lines 10-14**) and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

As per claim 17

Mazzagatte discusses creating profiles having an address field and an encryption field (**col.8, lines 21-40**) fails to include a profile directory.

Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key

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infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories **(col.4, lines 22-36)**. Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located **(col.5, lines 10-14)** and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57)**.

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles **(col.10, lines 55-57)**.

As per claim 18

Weschler **(col.8, lines 54-60)** discusses selecting a profile includes selecting a profile having an address selected from the group including email addresses and file transfer protocol (FTP) addresses.

As per claim 19

As rejected in claim 16 teaching the profile directory, and further Mazzagatte discusses creating profiles having an address field and an encryption field including symmetric and asymmetric (public) keys **(col.9, lines 15-17)**.

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As per claim 20

As rejected in claim 16 teaching the profile directory, and further Mazzagatte discusses creating profiles having an address field and an encryption field **(col.8, lines 21-40)** wherein the memory stores the public keys corresponding to each profile **(col.9, lines 15-16)**.

As per claim 21

As rejected in claim 16 teaching the profile directory, and further Mazzagatte discusses creating profiles having an address field and an encryption field **(col.8, lines 21-40)** wherein the memory stores the symmetric keys corresponding to each profile **(col.9, lines 11-15)**.

As per claim 22

As rejected in claim 16 teaching the profile directory, and further Mazzagatte discusses an interface for generating passwords **(col.10, lines 3-5)**.

As per claim 23

Mazzagatte discusses a certification authority storing public keys; **(col.8, lines 39-43)**

wherein the network interface negotiates with the certification authority for a public key corresponding to the selected profile; and, **(col.6, line 35)**

wherein the document scanner uses the public key signed by the certification authority to encrypt the document. **(col.8, lines 39-40)**

Mazzagatte fails to include a profile directory.

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Weschler, Jr. teaches profile services that creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information and further discloses meta-directories are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories (**col.4, lines 22-36**). Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located (**col.5, lines 10-14**) and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

Therefore, it would have been of ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field as taught in the combination of Mazzagatte and Kocher with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

As per claim 24

Mazzagatte discusses a certification authority storing public keys; (**col.8, lines 39-43**)

the document scanner generates a random session key and encrypts the document with the session key using a symmetric algorithm; (**col.9, lines 10-12**)

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wherein the document scanner encrypts the session key with an asymmetric algorithm using the selected profile public key; and, **(col.9, lines 16-20)**

wherein the network interface transmits the encrypted session key with the encrypted document. **(col.4, line 58)**

As per claim 25

As rejected in claim 16 teaching the profile directory, and further Mazzagatte discusses a plurality of addresses and a corresponding plurality of public keys; **(col.8, lines 25-40)**

wherein the document scanner encrypts the document into a single encrypted document using an asymmetric algorithm **(col.9, lines 10-12)**; and

wherein the network interface sends the single encrypted document to each of the plurality of addresses in the selected profile **(col.4, line 58)**.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claims 1, 13, and 14 was amended to include the limitation of a scanner device, accepting a physical medium document and scanning the document.

Mazzagatte teaches a printer that is capable of operating as both a printer and a facsimile device (**col.4, lines 35-37**). It is obvious a facsimile device includes a digital scanner for scanning documents to transmit to a recipient and can also serve as a recipient for receiving the scanned document from the sender and capable of printing out to a physical document (**col.7, lines 28-33**). However, Mazzagatte did not explain in details the function that exists in a fax.

Kocher teaches an apparatus and method for confirming, timestamping, and archiving documents using telecopiers or facsimile machines (**col.4, lines 35-38**). Kocher further discloses that a standard fax machine consists of a scanner, printer, and modem, and which is capable of scanning paper documents and transmitting the scanned documents (**col.4, lines 49-55**).

The examiner finds it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art for a facsimile as taught by Mazzagatte to

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include a scanner for accepting documents as taught by Kocher because this has the capability of scanning (an analog) physical medium document into a digital data and not just limiting the faxing process to digital documents.

The examiner is required to give the broadest and reasonable interpretation. As for the term “profile”, is broadly claimed as having an encryption field and fails to further include any other limitations. Hence, the examiner broadly interprets profile as a form of transmission mode comprising a type of transmission protocol that indicates whether to encrypt prior to transmission. Mazzagatte teaches selecting a transmission protocol such that its profile include an encryption field which requires encrypting the document before transmission (**col.7, line 54 – col.8, line 27**).

Weschler also teaches directories are used to indicate where in the network something is located (**col.5, lines 10-14**) and the profile services provides search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**). Therefore, Weschler does teach the ordinary skills in the art to combine the profile of Mazzagatte which includes the transmission protocol having an encryption field with Weschler to store the profiles in the directory because a directory indicates where the profile is located for profile services which includes search and retrieve methods for accessing existing profiles (**col.10, lines 55-57**).

Innuendo Mazzagatte did not fully describe or explain applicant's "profile" terminology, Weschler does teach profile and explain its utility for a proper 103 rejection. Weschler discloses the profile services creates profiles that are stored in directories wherein directories are data structures that hold information such as addresses, printer locations, public key infrastructure information. Weschler merely speaks of the known teachings the use of directories and does not teach away the known and common use of profile directories. Weschler is improving on the common directories with his invention, the meta-directories which are a solution to provide directory integration to unify and centrally manage disparate directories (**col.4, lines 22-36**).

Conclusion

6. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LEYNNA T. HA whose telephone number is (571) 272-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday (7:00 - 5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



KIM VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100